

# Imperialism - Day 1

Entrance task: Make sure you pick up the classwork packet before you sit down

Today: Definition and Causes of Imperialism

Homework: Ch. 18-2

CW p. 2

*One day at school, you notice a huge ring of students jostling and pushing. As you get closer, you hear some of the students yelling, "Fight!" Like the rest, you want to see what is happening. Finally finding a good vantage point, you see two students threatening one another. One is a good friend; the other is a former friend and current enemy who owes you money.*

What will you do? Examine the four possible responses below and TWEET your response on the entrance task paper. You are limited to 140 characters. Your tweet should tell what you'll do and why. Be concise.

1. Turn away and leave because the fight does not concern you and getting involved will only mean trouble.
2. Convince a couple of friends to help you separate the two students before they hurt each other.
3. Get into the fight on your friend's side and punch out the former friend who owes you money since he deserves it.
4. Punch out both students to show the rest of the school who is the toughest kid in school.

## **ISOLATIONISM: STRICT NON-INVOLVEMENT IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER NATIONS**

CW p. 2



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion. By Dr. Seuss  
<http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/10515cs.jpg>

## **COLLECTIVE SECURITY: WORKING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES TO INFLUENCE WORLD AFFAIRS**



<http://www.new-york-city-travel.net/images/attractions/united-nations.jpg>

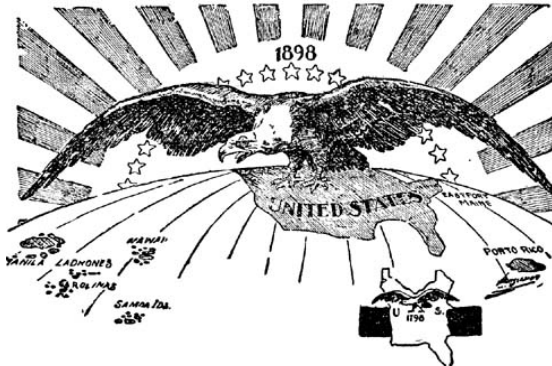
**INTERNATIONALISM: INTERVENING IN  
OTHER COUNTRIES' AFFAIRS TO  
PROMOTE IMPORTANT NATIONAL  
INTERESTS AND/OR TO SAFEGUARD  
NATIONAL SECURITY**

American Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq



<http://cache.daylife.com/imageserve/05VAfzaf941EA/610x.jpg>

**IMPERIALISM: EXTENDING POWER BY  
ACQUIRING TERRITORY AROUND THE  
GLOBE OR EXPLOITING WEAKER  
NATIONS TO SERVE NATIONAL  
INTERESTS**



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/08/10kMiles.JPG>



<http://www.dangerouscreation.com/media/blogs/Dangerous/AmericanImperialism.jpg>

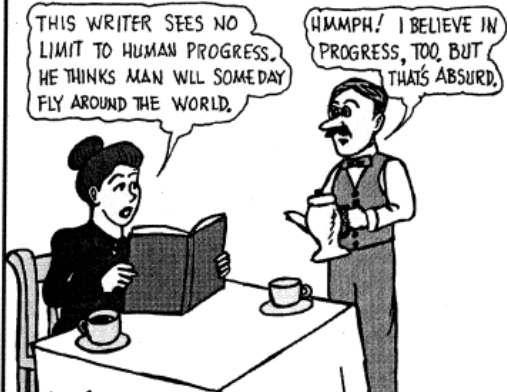



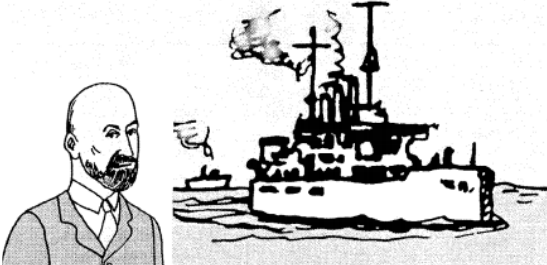

## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook



Foreign policy is created by governments, but it begins with the ideas of individual men and women in response to intellectual, economic, and political events. In the 1890s, the following ideas contributed to America's involvement in world affairs: a belief in **progress**, the philosophy of **Social Darwinism**, the importance of **sea power**, and the need to support and extend **global trade**.

CW p. 3

PROGRESS	SOCIAL DARWINISM
<p>A belief in progress marked the Gilded Age—a belief that the human race was moving toward a higher form of civilization. The belief stemmed largely from the technological advances of American industry.</p> 	<p>Many Americans believed in Social Darwinism—Herbert Spencer's application of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution to human society. Spencer called Darwin's idea of evolution by natural selection "survival of the fittest" and explained America's advancement in these terms.</p> <p>Some—including Indiana Senator Albert J. Beveridge—inferred Anglo-Saxon superiority from Social Darwinism and concluded that American Anglo-Saxons had a mandate to civilize "backward" nations.</p> 

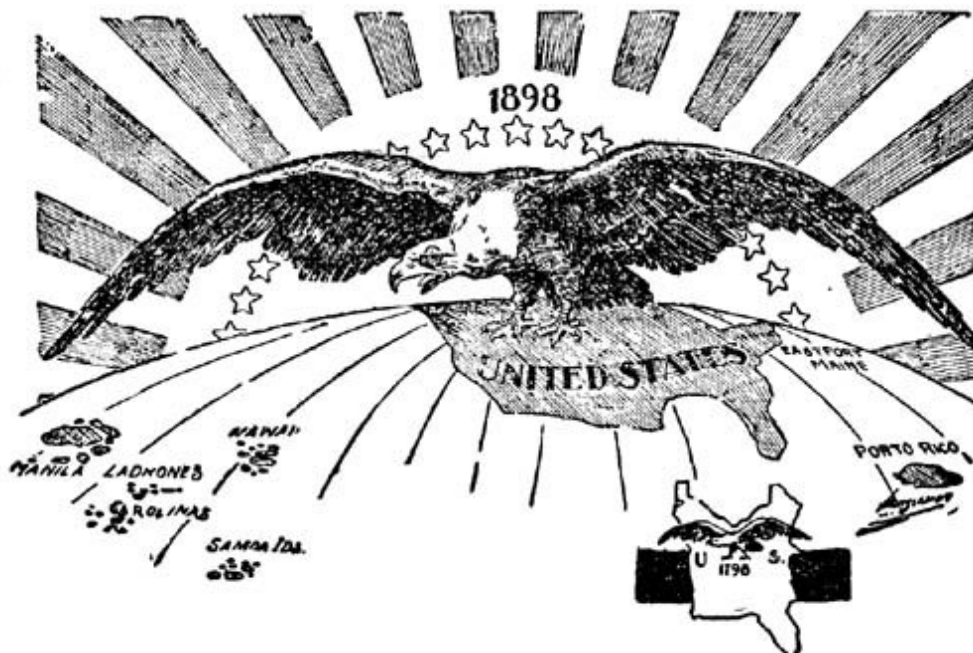
SEA POWER	GLOBAL TRADE
<p>Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan had a major impact on expansionist thinking with his 1890 book, <i>The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1600-1783</i>. Mahan demonstrated from British history that the nation controlling the seas controlled history. He advocated a strong merchant marine, a strong navy to defend it, and territories abroad for fueling stations and commercial outlets.</p> <p><b>Mahan's influence prevailed:</b> In 1880 the U.S. navy ranked 12th in the world. In 1900, with 17 battleships and 6 cruisers, it ranked 3rd.</p> 	<p>America's increased trade with China and other Asian ports stirred interest in acquiring Pacific islands, such as Hawaii, for fueling stations.</p> <p>In 1898 Senator Albert J. Beveridge urged Americans to develop foreign markets not only for commercial reasons but also to extend liberty:</p> <p>"Today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use... Therefore we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor.... Ah! As our commerce spreads, the flag of liberty will circle the globe and the highway of the ocean-carrying trade to all mankind will be guarded by the guns of the republic...."</p> 



*"We stand on the threshold of a new century. Is America a weakling, to shrink from the work of the great powers? No. The young giant of the west stands on a continent and clasps the crest of an ocean in either hand."*

T. Roosevelt  
1901

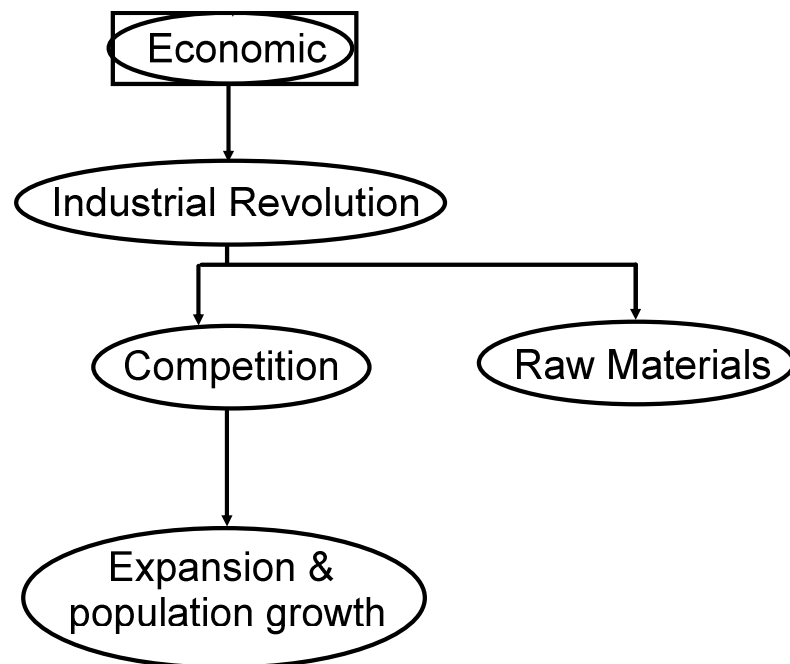
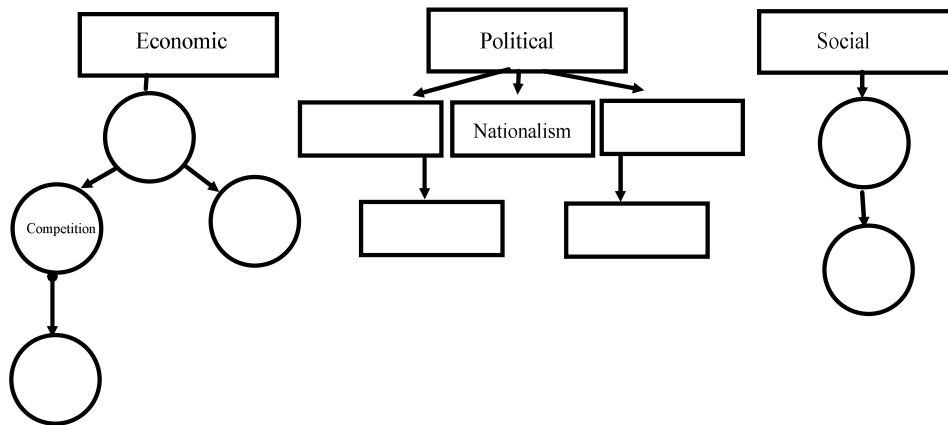
1. What is T. Roosevelt's position on American imperialism, according to the above quote?
2. What words support your answer?



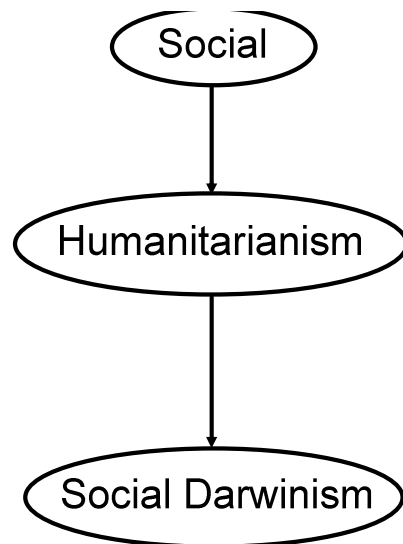
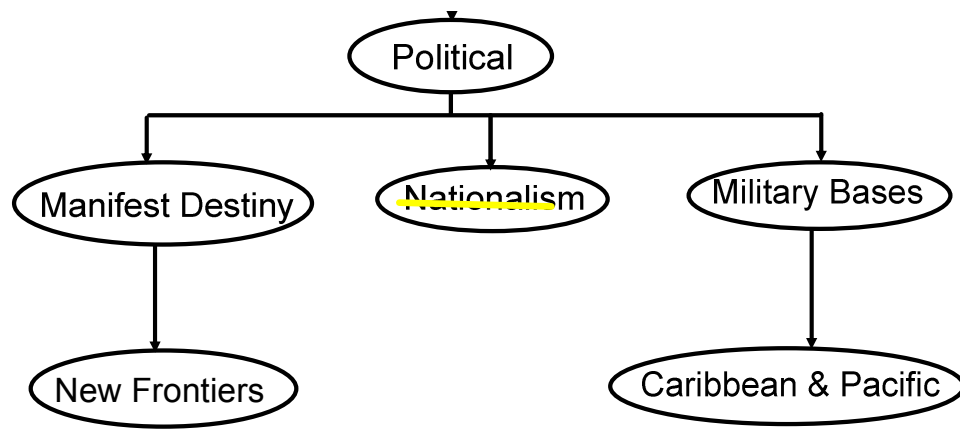
Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

CW p. 4

## CAUSES OF IMPERIALISM



## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook





### RECIPE FOR IMPERIALISM

- 1 part industrialization
- 1 part many finished products
- 1 part needed markets
- heavy fistful of nationalism
- scant amount of new lands to explore & develop (domestic Manifest Destiny is over)
- heavy fistful of greed/corruption
- bucketful of arrogance- "White Man's Burden"
- Social Darwinism
- heavy doses of world dominance/prestige

***Stir together & voila! IMPERIALISM!!!***



## Mark Twain on Imperialism

- \* What is his definition of imperialism?
- \* What is his attitude and why?

## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook

**Mark Twain, The Greatest American Humorist, Returning Home, New York World [London, 10/6/1900]**

You ask me about what is called imperialism. Well, I have formed views about that question. I am at the disadvantage of not knowing whether our people are for or against spreading themselves over the face of the globe. I should be sorry if they are, for I don't think that it is wise or a necessary development. As to China, I quite approve of our Government's action in getting free of that complication. They are withdrawing, I understand, having done what they wanted. That is quite right. We have no more business in China than in any other country that is not ours. There is the case of the Philippines. I have tried hard, and yet I cannot for the life of me comprehend how we got into that mess. Perhaps we could not have avoided it -- perhaps it was inevitable that we should come to be fighting the natives of those islands -- but I cannot understand it, and have never been able to get at the bottom of the origin of our antagonism to the natives. I thought we should act as their protector -- not try to get them under our heel. We were to relieve them from Spanish tyranny to enable them to set up a government of their own, and we were to stand by and see that it got a fair trial. It was not to be a government according to our ideas, but a government that represented the feeling of the majority of the Filipinos, a government according to Filipino ideas. That would have been a worthy mission for the United States. But now -- why, we have got into a mess, a quagmire from which each fresh step renders the difficulty of extrication immensely greater. I'm sure I wish I could see what we were getting out of it, and all it means to us as a nation.

**Mark Twain Home, An Anti-Imperialist, New York Herald [New York, 10/15/1900]**

I left these shores, at Vancouver, a red-hot imperialist. I wanted the American eagle to go screaming into the Pacific. It seemed tiresome and tame for it to content itself with the Rockies. Why not spread its wings over the Philippines, I asked myself? And I thought it would be a real good thing to do.

I said to myself, here are a people who have suffered for three centuries. We can make them as free as ourselves, give them a government and country of their own, put a miniature of the American constitution afloat in the Pacific, start a brand new republic to take its place among the free nations of the world. It seemed to me a great task to which we had addressed ourselves.

But I have thought some more, since then, and I have read carefully the treaty of Paris, and I have seen that we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines. We have gone there to conquer, not to redeem.

We have also pledged the power of this country to maintain and protect the abominable system established in the Philippines by the Friars.

It should, it seems to me, be our pleasure and duty to make those people free, and let them deal with their own domestic questions in their own way. And so I am an anti-imperialist. I am opposed to having the eagle put its talons on any other land.

Source: From Mark Twain's Weapons of Satire: Anti-Imperialist Writings on the Philippine-American War, Jim Zwick, ed., (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1992).



Homework: Ch. 18-2

# Imperialism - Day 2

Entrance task: Think - To what extent does the *media* influence your opinion of people & things? Consider one or more of the following examples:

Hillary Clinton  
Pres. Obama  
Donald Trump

Today: The Spanish-American War: cause, course & consequence  
Homework: None





## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook

page 3 - Homework packet



Joseph Pulitzer

**Yellow Journalism:** Sensational reporting;  
American propaganda

**Jingoism:** intense burst of national pride leading  
to an aggressive foreign policy

Is there a connection  
between the two?



William Randolph Hearst

Allegedly said to illustrator Frederick Remington: "You furnish the pictures, and I'll furnish the war." Probably never actually happened.

Cuba  
1868-1878 - Rebelled against Spain,  
settled with few reforms  
1895 - Cubans rebelled again; Spain  
responded with "reconcentration"  
*How could Cuba get the US to intervene?*

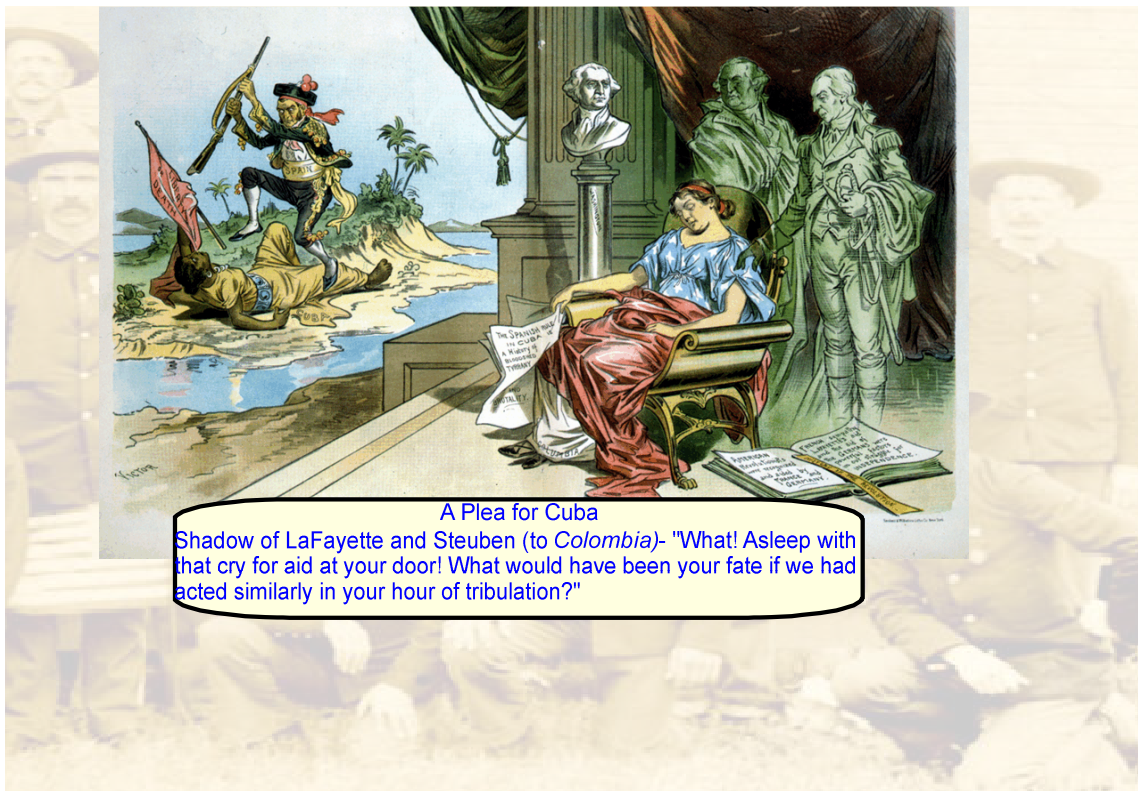
*New York American  
Morning Journal sales*

Date	Amount
1895	30,000
1897	400,000
1898	1,000,000

Source: American Heritage, February  
1957

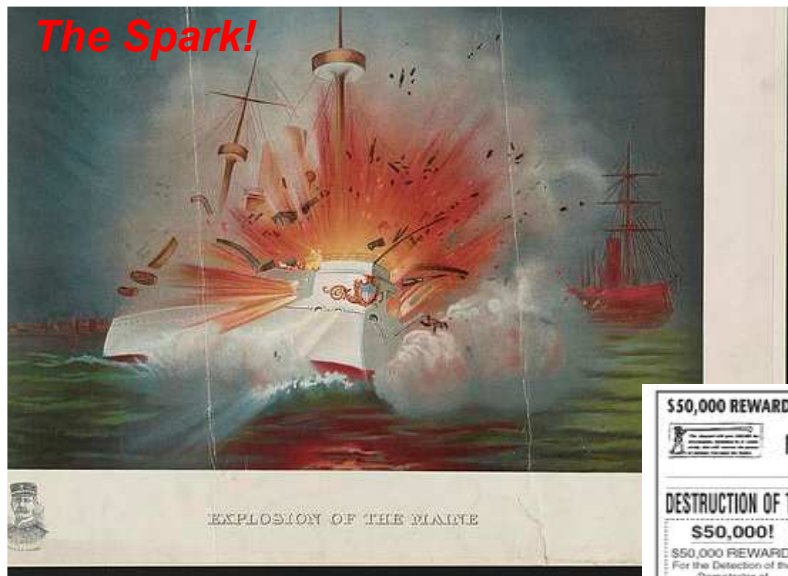


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## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook



**\$50,000 REWARD—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD**

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK  
**NEW YORK JOURNAL**  
AND ADVERTISER

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898

**DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY**

**\$50,000!**  
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

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For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

Source: "Crucible of Empire," PBS Online (adapted)

**MAINE** EXTRA No. 9 **NEW YORK JOURNAL** **MAINE** EXTRA No. 9

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT

**CRISIS IS AT HAND** 253 KNOWN TO BE LOST

CABINET IN SESSION; GROWING SPANISH

SPORTING OUTS SPECIAL NEW YORK JOURNAL BASEBALL

**SPANISH SHIPS ON OUR COAST! OLD GLORY!**

**DIED IN FOLDS OF OLD GLORY!**

Bagley and His Men to Be Revenged by

Mysterious Warships Seen by Incoming Vessels May Be

**Remember the Maine!!!**

IN MEMORIAM

Reports that the Teicmisch was sunk in a battle off Ocutmcey are discredited by navy officials.

## The First Media War: The Spanish-American War

**Remember the Maine!  
To Hell with Spain!**

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## President McKinley, 1898

### Reasons for war with Spain

CW p. 6

1. Read, note key info, **buzz** words
2. Talk with your group about the words and phrases your have noted. Help define if necessary.
3. Paraphrase one reason

#### President McKinley's call for war against Spain, 1898



First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there [in Cuba], and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate....

Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property....

Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook

President McKinley's call for war against Spain, 1898



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First	Second	Third
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## President McKinley, 1898

Reasons for war with Spain

CW p. 6

1. Read, note key info, **buzz** words
2. Talk with your group about the words and phrases you have noted. Define those you don't understand



3. Paraphrase one reason (as directed) and Tweet it to @VHS292

## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook

Tweets   Tweets & replies




 **Ms. Vanderpool** @VHS292 · 20m

What were McKinley's reasons for wanting war with Spain?

Your response should begin with @VHS292 & is limited to 140 characters.

 **@VHS292** our nation must succeed as one. Not because of propaganda, but for our nation

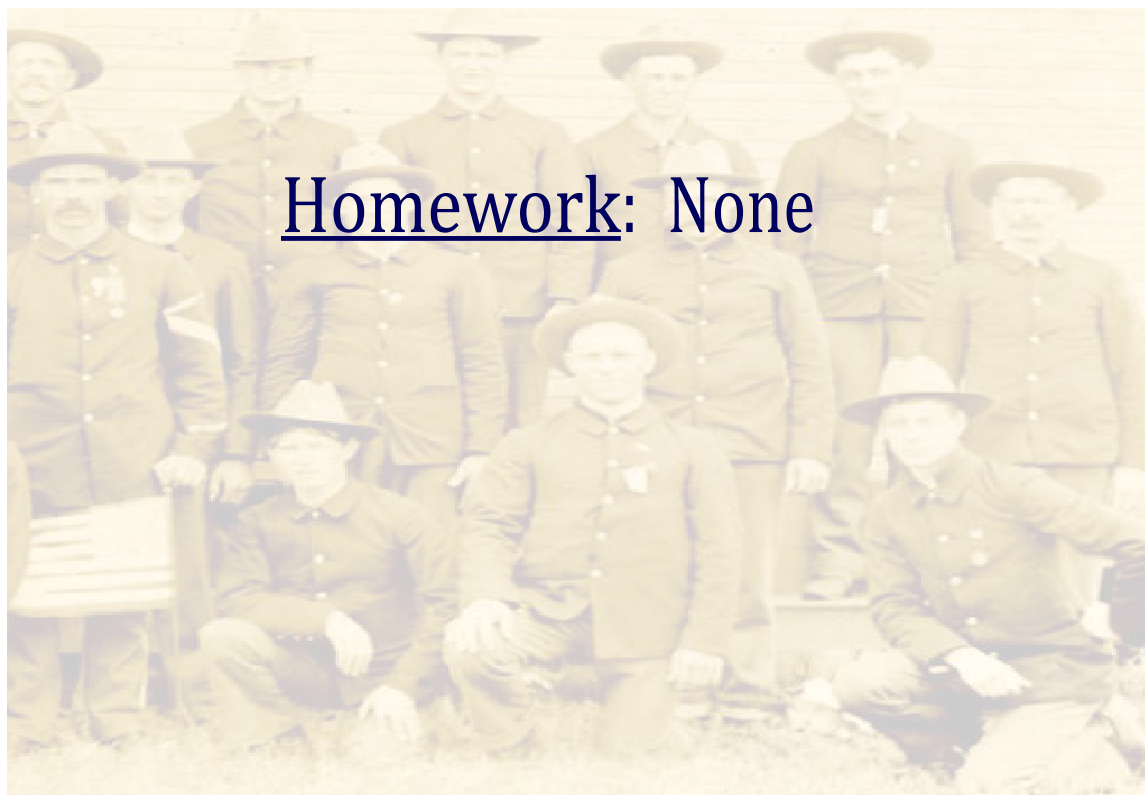
[Expand](#)  [Reply](#)  [Retweet](#)  [Favorite](#)  [More](#)

Terms, Ideas, Questions	Narrative
<p>CW p. 7</p> <p>1. Follow along with me with the first section, circle key terms, ideas, info.</p> <p>2. Finish reading the second two paragraphs individually.</p> <p>3. Compare words and questions with table mates &amp; discuss.</p> <p>4. Summarize the passage - What was the cause of the war with Spain?</p>	<p><b>Causes of the Spanish-American War</b></p> <p>Cubans rebelled against Spain in 1895 after an economic collapse. In an effort to restore order, Spain ordered many Cubans to reconcentration camps where squalid conditions resulted in 200,000 deaths. The destruction of American sugar plantations and mills combined with yellow journalism convinced the United States to get involved. The battleship <i>U.S.S. Maine</i> was moved to Havana's harbor. When an explosion (cause unknown) sank the <i>Maine</i> on February 15, 1898, Spain was blamed.</p> <p>Rebellions against Spain in the Philippines increased public pressure for a war with Spain. Without President McKinley's knowledge, Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt alerted Pacific commanders to prepare for military action. McKinley soon withdrew all orders except one (Admiral George Dewey was directed to attack the Spanish fleet in the Philippines if war was declared against Spain).</p> <p>To avoid war, Spain agreed to most of the United States' demands (compensation for the <i>Maine</i>, end of reconcentration camps, truce in Cuba, Cuban independence), but public pressure resulted in the start of war on May 1, 1898. The United States quickly wiped out Spain's naval fleet.</p>





Video  
8 min



Homework: None



## Imperialism - Day 3

Entrance task: Why do people disagree on so many things?

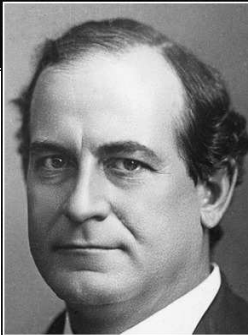
Today: Opposing views on imperialism

Homework: Ch. 18-3



The Philippines are ours forever.  
They are not capable of self-  
government. How could they be?  
They are not a self-governing race.

— Albert J. Beveridge —



If we steal a man's purse we are  
thieves. If we steal twelve hundred  
islands we are patriots. If you steal a  
man's money you will be sent to the  
penitentiary. If you steal his liberty  
you will be sent to the White House.

— William Jennings Bryan —

AZ QUOTES

## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook

### *President McKinley on the Philippines*

When next I realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them....I walked the floor of the White House night after night until midnight; and I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for light and guidance....And one night late it came to me this way....

- (1) that we could not give them back to Spain--that would be cowardly and dishonorable;
- (2) That we could not turn them over to France or Germany--our commercial rivals in the Orient--that would be bad business and discreditable;
- (3) That we could not leave them to themselves--they were unfit for self-government--and they would soon have anarchy and misrule worse than Spain's war;
- (4) That there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them as our fellow men for whom Christ also died.

### *Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 1900*

The opposition tells us that we ought not to govern a people without their consent. I answer, the rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. We govern the Indians without their consent; we govern the territories without their consent; we govern our children without their consent. I answer, would not the natives of the Philippines prefer the just, humane, civilizing government of the Republic to the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion from which we have rescued them?

- . What are the arguments against imperialism?

## HuffPost: GOP Leaders, Silicon Valley Hold Secret Weekend Meeting to Stop Trump



Donald Trump (Photo by Sean Rayford/Getty Images)



Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders are facing off in the Democratic Primaries, and both have a long way to go. A total of 2,383 delegates or superdelegates are needed to win the Democratic nomination.

So far, Clinton has 663 pledged delegates. She is also believed to have 458 superdelegates, for a total of 1121 delegates over all. Bernie Sanders has 479 delegates in total, and he is being said to **only have 22 superdelegates** and 457 pledged delegates, according to *MSN* election results. With Maine still voting, and many primaries yet to be held, it is still anybody's race. Still, the superdelegates could really hurt Bernie unless he get a substantial lead in quite a few future primaries.



# Anti-Imperialist League

- ✦ Formed in the summer of 1898 in response to the U.S' proposed annexation of the Philippines.
- ✦ Members gave a variety of reasons against imperialism ranging from legal, racial and moral.
- ✦ Most notable members included: Andrew Carnegie and Mark Twain.
- ✦ The League really fell apart after the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1898 ending the war with Spain

**Albert J. Beveridge**  
**US Senator from Illinois**  
**1899-1911**

**A Progressive Republican**

The Philippines are ours forever.  
They are not capable of self-  
government. How could they be?  
They are not a self-governing race.

— *Albert J. Beveridge* —

AZ QUOTES





## Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook

**Albert Beveridge**, Senator from Indiana, delivered this campaign speech in Indianapolis in 1898.

It is a glorious history our God has bestowed upon his chosen people; a history whose keynote was struck by Liberty Bell; a history heroic with faith in our mission and our future; a history of statesmen who flung the boundaries of the republic out into unexplored lands and savage wildernesses; a history of soldiers who carried the flag across the blazing deserts and through the ranks of hostile mountains, even to the gates of sunset; a history of multiplying people who overran a continent in half a century; a history of prophets who saw the consequences of evils inherited from the past and of martyrs who die to save us from them; a history of divinely logical, in the process of whose tremendous reasoning we find ourselves today.

Therefore, in this campaign, the question is larger than a party question. It is an American question. It is a world question. Shall the American people continue their restless march toward the commercial supremacy of the world? Shall free institutions broaden their blessed reign as the children of liberty wax in strength, until the empire of our principles is established over the hearts of all mankind?...

Hawaii is ours; Puerto Rico is to be ours; a the prayer of the people, Cuba will finally be ours; in the islands of the East, even to the gates of Asia, coaling stations are to be ours; at the very least the flag of a liberal government is to float over the Philippines, and I pray God it may be the banner that Taylor unfurled in Texas and Fremont carried to the coast—the stars and stripes of glory...

The march of the flag!...

Distance and oceans are no arguments. The fact that all the territory our father bought and seized is contiguous is no argument... The ocean does not separate us from lands of our duty and desire—the oceans join us, a river never to be dredged, a canal never to be repaired.

Steam joins us; electricity joins us—the very elements are in league with our destiny. Cuba not contiguous! Puerto Rico not contiguous! Hawaii and the Philippines not contiguous! Our Navy will make them contiguous...

But today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use. Today our industrial society is congested; there are more workers than there is work; there is more capital than there is investment. We do not need more money—we need more circulation, more employment. Therefore we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor. And so, while we did not need the territory taken during the past century at the time it was required, we do need what we have taken in 1898, and we need it now...

Ah! as our commerce spread, the flag of liberty will circle the globe and the highways of the ocean—carrying trade to all mankind—be guarded by the guns of the republic. And as their thunders salute the flag, benighted peoples will know that the voice of liberty is speaking, at last, for them; that civilization is dawning, at last, for them—liberty and civilization, those children of Christ's gospel, who follow and never precede the preparing march of commerce...

We cannot fly from our world duties; it is ours to execute the purpose of a fate that has driven us to be greater than our small intentions. We cannot retreat from any soil where Providence has unfurled our banner; it is ours to save that soil for liberty and civilization. For liberty and civilization and God's promise fulfilled, the flag must henceforth be the symbol and the sign to all mankind—the flag!



## Imperialism Readings

Things to consider:

Why are there conflicting views of imperialism? Is someone not telling the truth?

Is there anything about the source (person) that could contribute to the conflicting viewpoints?

What arguments does each source provide for or against imperialism?



## Imperialism - Day 3

Homework: Ch. 18-3

## US Imperialism - Day 4

Entrance task: **Think:** What was one reason the US wanted to engage in imperialism?

Today: Examples of US foreign policy related to Imperialism

Homework: Ch. 18-1, 2 and 3 should be done

### CW p. 5 Monroe Doctrine - 1823

- \* Established by President **Monroe**
- \* The US would not get involved in the internal **affairs** of any **European** power.
- \* The US would not **interfere** with any existing **colonies** of any European power.
- \* The US would not **tolerate** any further **colonization** of the Western hemisphere.
- \* Any attempt by European powers to interfere or  
→ intervene in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as **hostile** actions toward the U.S.
- \* This worked because no one **challenged** it until we were strong enough to enforce it.



## Constable of the World



## Roosevelt Corollary - 1904:

- Established by Theodore Roosevelt
- Aka the **Big Stick Policy; Speak Softly** & carry a big stick
- It established the US as an **international** police power to prevent intervention from other powers.
- This made U.S. & European investors happy because it protected their **business** concerns
- This made **Latin Americans** upset



## Dollar Diplomacy 1909-1913

CW p. 5

- Established by William Howard Taft
- It was initiated to preserve stability of Latin America
- Dollars would be substituted for bullets
- This increased investments in foreign countries, which made business happy
- It was used to justify interventions in Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti and the Bay of Pigs in Cuba

## *The Good Neighbor Policy 1933*



- Established by F.D. Roosevelt
- The U.S. would respect the rights of others
- \$\$\$\$ would be loaned to build public works like bridges, roads, schools, hospitals and water systems
- Trade was encouraged between the US & Latin America by lowering tariffs
- A higher standard of living would result and the Western Hemisphere would be strengthened

## CW p. 10-12

## US Imperialism Jigsaw

### Hw Ch. 18-1,2,3



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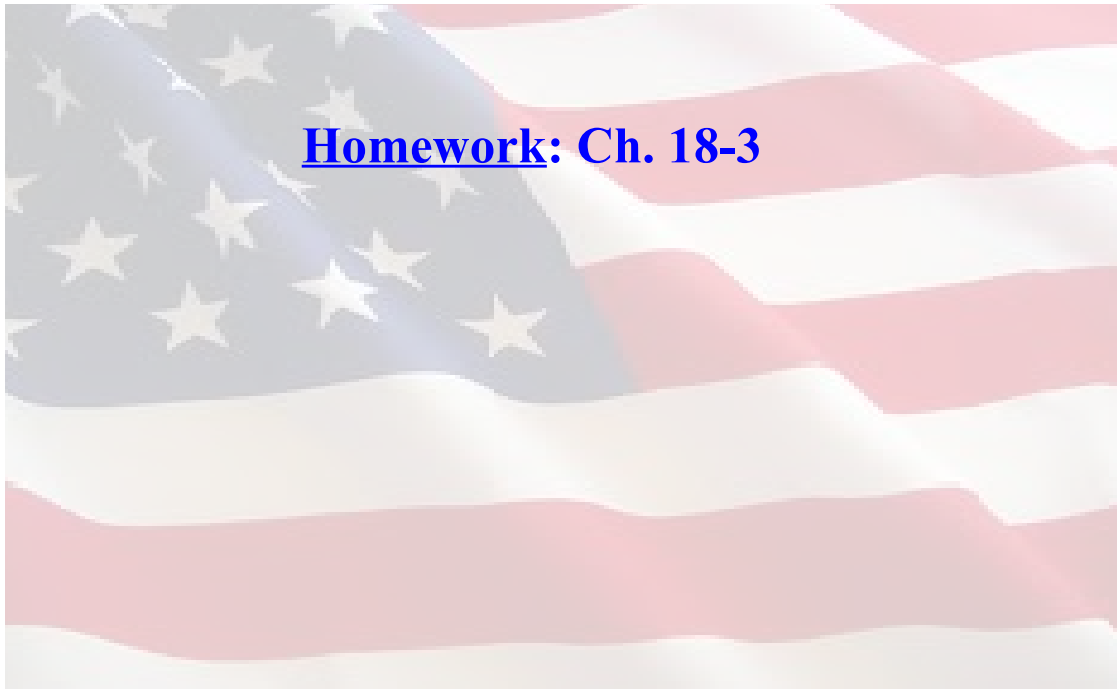
US Foreign Policy video  
<http://www.learn360.com/ShowVideo.aspx?ID=64083>



China  
Japan  
Philippines  
Panama  
Alaska



THE MAN BEHIND THE EGG—From the Times (New York)



Homework: Ch. 18-3



## **Week 1 of Imperialism 2016.notebook**